

WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN.

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT."

VOL. 1.

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The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

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Notice to Subscribers.

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A very limited space in the Daily Bulletin will be allowed for advertisements. Terms, \$1 for each square, 1st insertion; 50c for each subsequent insertion.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Invitations charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

Advertisements of charitable institutions at half price.

Dr. Palmer on the Issues of the War.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, delivered a very able and patriotic speech in Savannah on the issues of the war, on the evening of the 4th of March. We find the following synopsis of the same in the Savannah News:

The Doctor said he arose with great diffidence to meet the announcement made in the morning papers. The more because of the presence of the many professional gentlemen who were better acquainted with the subject, and at whose feet he would gladly sit for instruction. But there might be some advantages in looking at the question from the moral side.

He had frequently been asked, both in and out of the army, "Do you really think the South will succeed?" He had invariably replied: "Unless the lessons of all history fail, she must succeed." He thought so.

First—Because when a nation becomes too strong for its virtue, it is a rule of God's government that it must be divided or destroyed. Consolidation, centralization, is not God's law, but division into parts, which shall balance power with each other. This is the difference between the antediluvian and postdiluvian world. The consolidation of the former created such vices as required the waters of a deluge to remove. In the latter it is God's law to separate and divide into races and nations. Hence the attempt on the plains of Shinar to form a great centralization was blasted by Divine interposition. The idea of one great empire on this continent has been our delusion. It is wonderful that our eyes were so long hidden from seeing it. Such a government would have been too strong for the virtue of any people. The government would corrupt the politicians, and the politicians the people, and, in their turn the people would corrupt the politicians. To prevent this, God has lifted his hand and separated the nation. It is to be divided, like Europe into smaller nations, holding the balance of power. This principle is liable to two conditions: 1st. An old and established government should not be dissolved without sufficient cause. 2d. A new government should not be formed without possessing the elements necessary to constitute a great nation, capable of holding power in the family of nations. With these conditions he did not fear to advocate the principle.

The South has these conditions: First—A sufficient cause in the wrongs of forty years—wrong greater than those which caused our fathers to throw off the government of Great Britain. Secondly—She has all the elements of a great nation. This war, with all our ports blockaded, has proved this, and demanded the confession of the world. Reconstruction is impossible. God has divided, and a sea of blood rolls between us and the North.

Second—He believed the South would succeed, because the problem of a republican government, as constituted by our fathers, has been remitted to us. We are to take it up and work it out. Governments are not formed. They grow as the tree, or they crystallize. Whatever the form, it is a growth—a crystallization. Our fathers were wise; as wise in what they rejected as in what they adopted. They did not adopt a republican government as the result of theorizing, but from necessity. They looked at the country and saw that no other was practicable. There was no member of the royal family in the country to ascend the throne; there was no nobility rising above the plain of society to break the abruptness from the throne to the community. A republican government was a necessity. He thought our circumstances still required it, and he could not think the problem was yet to be given up. We must work it out. The North cannot do it. They want the necessary conservative element. The conservative element is as necessary as the driving power. See the motive power of the locomotive on the railway. The conservative power of the engineer is necessary to prevent utter ruin. This power is wanting to the North, and they are driving on under the power of a mad Democracy. What their end would be he did not know, and very candid, he did not care. We have a conservative power in our domestic institution of slavery. It makes aristocracy, so necessary to all governments. It is not an artificial aristocracy of birth, or wealth, but one of race; a natural aristocracy, and therefore, better than any artificial aristocracy.

Third—He believed the South would succeed, because no people who had a right to be free, and had resolved to be free, had ever been subjugated. God's plan of giving success to nations is not the plan of arithmetic. It is not in the power of mere numbers to succeed. Witness the examples of Persia when she poured her three millions upon Greece; of England, when for three hundred years she attempted to annex Scotland, and at last succeeded only by degrading herself in receiving a king from the enemy; of Russia against Circassia; of Holland, glorious Holland, against the powerful Spain. Let us not be moved by the display of numbers against us. What though we be six millions and they twenty, or forty, or sixty; we will plant ourselves against the rock of historic truth, and say come one, come all!

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Return Home of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

DAYTON, Ohio, March 3.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from the Dayton, Ohio, district, arrived at home in this city at 4:30 this afternoon, and, although but two days' notice was had of his coming, received one of the greatest ovations ever given to any man in Ohio. Long before the hour of arrival for the train on which he was expected, his constituents began to flock to the depot by thousands. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the district had come out to do honor to this champion advocate of constitutional rights.

Two bands of music enlivened the occasion, while a cannon belated forth thunder tones of welcome, awakening the valley of the Miami as it was seldom ever awakened before.

Presently the whistling of the locomotive was heard, and, as the train neared the depot, the thousands of persons rushed forward, all eager to catch the first sight of the man who so nobly, gallantly and fearlessly represented the white man's interest in the Congress that has just adjourned.

The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible for Mr. Vallandigham, to reach the carriage which was in readiness to convey him to the court house, from the steps of which he was to speak. Having at length been almost carried to his carriage, and being seated, he bared his brow to the breeze, and was hailed with deafening cheers, while the cannon responded twenty-four rounds.

The procession being formed, proceeded to the court house, where the reception speech was made by Hon. David A. Houk.

Mr. Vallandigham briefly responded.

A late Washington dispatch says Lincoln has indefinitely postponed the expedition to colonize "American citizens of African descent." He wants a nearer association, probably.

The Governor of Massachusetts has been authorized to expend \$1,600,000, in raising volunteers for the Yankee army.

[Published by Request.] The Broken Promise.

BY WILLIAM H. SWAIN.

I knew men kept no promises—or none, At least, with women; and yet, knowing this, With credulous folly still I trusted one, Whose word seemed like the truth, I forgot The lesson I had learned full oft before; And I believed, because he said he'd come.

That he would come; and then, night after night, I watched the clouds, and saw them pass away From the bright moon, and leave the clear, blue sky.

As spotless, and serene, and beautiful, As if no promises were broken e'er Beneath it. Man forgets, in busy hours, What in his idle moments he has said, Nor thinks how often woman's happiness Hangs on his lightest words. It is not things Of great importance which affect the heart Most deeply. Kisses often weave the net Of misery, or of "bliss of human life." There's many a deep and hidden grief that comes From sources which admit of no complaint— From things of which we cannot, dare not speak.

And yet they seem but trifles, till, to chain Link after link is fastened on each thought, And would around the heart. They do their work In secrecy and silence; but their power Is far more fatal than the open shafts Of sorrow and misfortune; but they prey Upon the heart and spirits, till the bloom Of hope is changed to fever's hectic flush; They break the charm of youth's first, brightest dream.

And thus wear out the pleasures of the world, And snap, at length, the very springs of life. But this is woman's fate! It is not thus With proud, aspiring man! His mind is filled With high and lofty thoughts—and love, and hope.

And all the warmest feelings of his heart Are sacrificed at cold Ambition's shrine. He feels that the whole world was made for him— Nor broken promises, nor hopes destroyed, Are e'er allowed a place on Memory's page. 'Tis only woman, in her loneliness, And in the silent, melancholy hours, Who treasures in her heart the idle words That have no meaning; and who lives on hope Till it hath stolen the color from her cheeks, The brightness from her eyes—who trusts her peace.

And the vast ocean of uncertainty; And if it's wrecked, she learns her lot to bear— Or she may learn to die, but not forget. It is for her to hear her secret thoughts, To brood o'er broken promises, and sigh O'er disappointed hopes; 'tis she believes There's less of wickedness in the wide world Than in her single heart.

Various Items.

The Indians are committing outrages in Cook county, Texas. Several horses have lately been stolen, and a number of persons have been killed and scalped.

Gen. Magruder has issued an order allowing persons to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. This has been done from the necessity of obtaining supplies from Mexico, over the Rio Grande frontier, through the sale of cotton.

The election for Governor and members of Congress in Virginia, takes place in May.

The New York Legislature has resolved to give all the soldiers from New York Regiments, whose terms of enlistment expire this year, a bounty of \$150, each, in case they will re-enlist.

The Greensboro' (N. C.) Beacon has been shown specimens of hailstones, as large as partridge eggs, which fell near that place on Tuesday.

A Lynchburg exchange says it is reported that a new currency is to be put in circulation there, consisting of grains of corn, each grain representing five cents.

Martial law has been declared in Covington and Newport, Kentucky.

Victor Hugo has written a tragedy, of which John Brown is the hero.

About a dozen New Hampshire papers have been stopped, owing to the pressure of the times.

The Dalton, Ga., Times says the prospect for wheat in that State is flattering.

Another female food riot took place in Salisbury, N. C., on the 18th. The women concerned in it compelled the merchants to share with them their stock of flour, and also robbed several families of the stock laid in for home use.

The New Orleans papers denominate the affair at Port Hudson as a "brilliant exploit." This sounds like Burnside and Hooker, after the battle of Fredericksburg.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

RICHMOND, March 1.

In the Senate to-day House Bill to abolish flagging in the army passed with amendments. Also, House Bill to reorganize the navy, and Senate bill to increase the number of military courts to attend the army in the field.

Nothing done in the House. Members are drawing for seats in the hall of the Virginia House of Delegates, vacated yesterday by the adjournment *en masse* of the General Assembly.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 1.

Hon. James P. Boyce, agent for the Government to secure the indorsement of bonds by the States, addressed the Legislature to-night, in Representative Hall. The address was well received, and it is believed the measure will pass both Houses.

CHARLESTON, April 2.

No signs thus far of an expected attack. There has been no landing of the enemy on any of the islands below, as reported. The skirmish on Seabrook Island was between a few independent scout and a watering party from a Yankee gun boat.

Grumbling at the West—The Reason.

The Northern papers and politicians have been considerably alarmed at the grumbling of the West, as will be seen by the following from a late number of the New York Herald: "But that paper gives very good reasons for the grumbling."

Already the patriotism of the States of the Northwest has been severely taxed. We of the Atlantic States can hardly appreciate their situation. They are a purely agricultural population. We are a commercial, trading and manufacturing people. We are making money by the war. This is particularly true of the New England States. The people of the North have no present compensation whatever for their loss of blood and treasure. On the contrary, they are losing money so rapidly that if the war continues long they will be beggared. These States, bordering as they do, upon the upper Mississippi or its tributaries, send agricultural produce down the Father of Waters to the plantations bordering on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries—corn, wheat, flour, beans, ham, hams, butter, eggs, horses and mules, and which in return they received either sugar or molasses, or the gold poured into the planter's coffers from every nation of Europe. Not that the Southern States in the valley of the Mississippi could not have raised themselves, as they do now, the products sold them by the Northwest, but that it was more profitable to grow cotton, and that the transportation down the Mississippi of cereals and animals was so cheap and convenient, the navigation being open at all seasons of the year. Thus the people of the North fed and supplied with mules, three millions of negroes employed in raising the great Southern staples—sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton, but particularly the last named product. Before the war the price of a mule in Illinois was one hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold. At present, notwithstanding the great demand for the animal in our army, the price is only sixty dollars in depreciated currency. The same is true of other agricultural products. A late number of a Minnesota journal quotes prices there as follows: Flour, four dollars per barrel; corn forty-five cents per bushel; hogs three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred; mules four cents per pound; butter ten cents per pound; eggs eight cents per dozen, and other articles equally low. In the river counties of Iowa beef is only two dollars and fifty cents per hundred, or at the rate of two and a half cents per pound, and in the same State last winter, not a hundred mules from the Mississippi, pork was sold dressed at less than a dollar per hundred. It is certainly not cheaper now. What is the cause of this while the same articles are so high in New York. It is the increased cost of railroad transportation.

Owing to the closing of the Mississippi by the blockade, the freights offered to the railroads exceed their capacity, and the directors have unconsciously increased the rate. Flour, which used to be transported from the towns on the Mississippi by railroad through to New York at ninety cents per barrel, now costs to move it more than twice the sum, and as for corn it costs the price of five bushels to send one to market.

It will be impossible for the Western farmers to stand this very long, for, besides their case, how much harder would it have been had not the demand for our breadstuffs in Europe been so great during the last two years. But as this arose from the accident of short crops, it is not to be depended on hereafter, and the prospects for the agricultural interest of the Northwest, in the event of the continuance of the war, are gloomy in the extreme. This accounts for the vehemence with which the mismanagement of the war is assailed by nearly all sections of politicians in that region. It also explains the boldness of the copperheads here, who are growing more numerous and more dangerous every hour, and are loudly calling for the stoppage of the war. These men are not in a majority at present; but, like the radicals in the Republican party, they may soon force forward with them men of more moderate counsels, and the consequences may be most deplorable.